

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraphs [0112] at page 25 as follows:

[0112] Referring to Figure 13, ~~To~~ to address this problem, our invention provides a method 1300 for generating a two-dimensional distance field within a cell associated with a corner of a two-dimensional object, such as a glyph.

Please amend paragraph [0202] at page 51 as follows:

[0202] The region 722 is used to locate 730 a set of pixels 731 associated with the region. A set of components 741 for each pixel in the set of pixels 731 is specified 740. Then, antialiased intensities 751 are determined 750 for each component of each pixel from distances in the set of cells. Here, the distances are reconstructed from the set of cells. The distances are then mapped to the antialiased intensity, as described above.

Please amend paragraph [0267] at pages 66-67 as follows:

[0267] When rendering on alternative pixel layouts with addressable pixel components our invention has numerous advantages over the prior art. For example, we can use a single distance sample per pixel component and achieve superior quality over the prior art, even when the prior art uses several coverage-based samples per pixel component. Our methods are inherently fast enough on any layout and do not require reusing samples like the prior art. In the prior art, the reuse of samples fails to work on many alternative pixel layouts. Furthermore, by adjusting our rendering parameters, such as the mapping 440 described with

respect to Figure 4, our methods mitigate the color fringing problems of the prior art and allow us to account for various characteristics of pixel components, such as size and brightness

Please amend paragraph [0280] at page 70 as follows:

[0280] Therefore, as shown in Figure 8, we exploit the distance field to provide distance-based automatic hinting 800 for rendering glyphs at small point sizes. The first step 810 in hinting is to scale and align the distance field to the pixel or pixel component grid. This can be done automatically from the given or derived font metrics, e.g., the cap-height, the x-height, and the position of the baseline. Font metrics can be derived automatically from the distance field by using a gradient of the distance field to detect specific font metrics, such as the cap-height. The step 810 can include a general transformation of the distance field, e.g., a deformation, to enable a proper alignment to the pixel or pixel component grid.

Please amend paragraph [0340] at page 83 as follows:

[0340] For each two-dimensional distance field 2021-2023 in the set of two-dimensional distance fields 2020 described with respect to Figure 20B, a corresponding set of cells 2041-2043 associated with the region 2036 is identified 2040, e.g., the set of cells 2041 is identified 2040 for the distance field 2021 and the set of cells 2043 is identified 2040 for the distance field 2023.